

Bone-Dry Lid Will Close on City Monday

Special Force of Revenue Men Said to Be Ready to Enforce War-Time Statute to the Limit

Porter Waits Only Word From Capital

Promises a Full Eclipse of J. Barleycorn and 2.75, His Little Brother

On or about October 20, which is next Monday, the lid will be on—unless the unexpected happens.

War-time prohibition, the thing that "never could be done in New York," is about to be done, from all indications. According to Daniel L. Porter, supervisor of the Internal Revenue Agents for the New York division of the United States Customs Service, it is going to be completely done. Mr. Porter is the man who will be sitting on the lid.

Those die-hards who have been accustomed to drop into the place up the street where the bartender is asked for sherry would, if sufficiently well acquainted with you, hand over three fingers of "real stuff" to-day face the fearful prospect of a real drought. Places where the recognized high sign is a call for a horse's neck are about to be similarly tabooed. The man who asks for a horse's neck thereafter is likely to get a horse's neck—that and nothing more.

Even 2.75 Is Banned

Even the largely advertised 2.75 no longer will be able to sneak past. Under the enforcement act anything of greater alcoholic content than one-half of 1 per cent is demon rum.

Supervisor Porter called a conference of newspapermen in his office at the Custom House yesterday and told them that there would be no side-stepping of the issue. When Washington picked Mr. Porter for the job of making New York dry Washington picked a man who had had experience of that kind before. He was for seven years and a half years in the United States army and he retired in March last with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Colonel Porter enforced prohibition in camps during the training period.

In the south Atlantic states Lieutenant Colonel Porter's forces closed more than 1,000 illicit stills in four months. The moonshiners, in many instances, objected, and there were twenty-nine casualties, a few among the revenue officers. He also enforced the anti-narcotic law with similar success. As to his views on enforcement of the war-time prohibition act, he said:

"The act providing for the enforcement of war-time prohibition was sent to the President on the 10th of this month. Ten days afterward, as I understand it, the act becomes law. I am expecting at any moment to receive instructions from Washington to commence the enforcement."

"Under this bill the duty of enforcing war-time prohibition in greater New York devolves on this department. The territory over which the department has supervision runs as far north as Westchester County. It does not include New Jersey."

believe the saloonkeepers, brewers, and distillers and other persons affected by this act are law-abiding American citizens. I believe they will wish to obey the law, when they know what the law is. I have called this conference to let them be properly informed as to what the law is."

Plans Thorough Investigation

"We are prepared to begin enforcement directly we receive instructions. We shall vigorously investigate any circumstances which may lead us to suppose that the law is being violated. The law is going to be enforced."

Other points developed in unofficial conversation. For instance, the Internal Revenue force calls itself "The Marines of the Federal Service." It is the boast of the men that they go anywhere and do everything in the line of duty. They didn't ask for this job; they were having been wished upon them, they affirm the job will be fully completed.

It was developed also that patent medicines, showing a degree of medication, that had been long known to be liable to forfeiture and confiscation and those who sell them to prosecution on a charge of "maintaining a common nuisance."

Private Stocks Immune

It was admitted that the law gave the revenue officers no authority to enter a private house to seize liquor kept for personal consumption. But any attempt to hide "blind pigs" or "speakeasies" under the guise of a brown-stone front or a synthetic marble apartment house will be liable to investigation.

There are 6,064 places in New York where the law is in present. Mr. Porter believes most of them will go out of business voluntarily.

The men who will do the actual enforcing are civil servants, recruited from all parts of the Union. It was intimated that a special force had been formed for this duty.

War-time prohibition act has nothing to do with the constitutional amendment dealing with the same subject.

Allied Armies to Cost Germany \$750,000,000

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press).—Indignation was expressed today by members of the budget commission of the National Assembly when the national treasurer announced the cost of maintaining the allied armies of occupation and various central committees would be from 2,500,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 marks (nearly \$625,000,000 to \$750,000,000) annually. The minister added that the drain on the national finances would "eventually result on the Entente," and expressed the belief that the size of the occupying army would be gradually reduced.

Heywood Brown and Six Pages of Books

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Praying Man Always Wins, Says Maynard

"Lord Placed an Engine Only Ten Miles From Me to Help Me on My Way," the Pilot Declares

Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the famous "Flying Parson," rested last night at Cleveland and predicted to what army air service officers hope will be his triumphal arrival at Lincoln this afternoon as the winner of the air race across the continent and back. He flew yesterday from Wahoo, Neb., where he came down on Thursday with a broken motor crankshaft, to Cleveland, and will take off from there at dawn to-day for Roosevelt Field.

OMAHA, Oct. 17.—"It's tough this had to happen when I had the race almost won. It seems as though luck had turned against me, but my wife is praying for me and I've got to win. I'm going to win."

That is the spirit of Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the "Flying parson," who is leading the transcontinental air race, as he expressed it just before he took off from Wahoo, Neb., today.

"I'm going to show the world that a man can win with luck against him," he went on. "Just to think that New York was only a short ride away from me! Why, it was almost staring me in the face, and then the engine broke down. If I was a swearing man, I would 'cuss,' but I'm not 'cussing.' I'm winning. I'm not a superstitious man, or I would have taken this to mean defeat. It only means that I must work harder and win. I have got to make the prayers of my wife come true."

"She is in this race as much as I. She prays for me night and day and that alone is enough to make me win. I have prayed for my success, and helped for the Lord has placed an engine only ten miles from me to help me on my way. I am bound to make New York by Saturday noon."

"I have prayed for that, and I know that a praying man will always win. There is no such thing as can't. Can't never did a thing. My mechanic and myself look at everything with 'we will.'"

NC-4 Man Helps

"We were flying Thursday at about 115 miles an hour, and were about 2,500 feet above sea level when the engine stopped. We made a perfect landing. The machine came down as if the engine had been working all the time. The crankshaft had broken near the center of the motor."

"I wired to Washington for permission to use another plane. Word was sent to me that Lieutenant Roy Francis, who crashed to earth at Yutan, Neb., would let me use his motor."

"Soldiers were already on the way from Fort Omaha to bring it to me on trucks. My mechanic and myself immediately began to lift our motor from the wreckage. It was a hard job. It generally takes days to lift a motor and do a good job, but we had to get away if we expected to win the race. Then luck began to be with us again, ohn Haltman, who was in the naval aviation service and worked with the NC-3 and NC-4 when they made their trans-Atlantic flight, was sent by the State Department Commission of Nebraska to help us employed, to aid us in changing the motors."

"The motor had been making an average of 1,500 revolutions a minute and we had been in the air about thirty-seven hours. Bad luck, to a certain extent, is due all of us, and we must expect it."

To Go Back to Ministry

"Motor trouble is the largest difficulty in the flying game. When the motor starts in an airplane the flier immediately should descend and start repairing. To keep flying with motor trouble will mean death in the end. A man must not be superstitious when flying."

"Some people here in Wahoo asked me if I thought it would be bad luck to take the motor from Lieutenant Francis's plane which crashed to earth. I said it was not in my machine. I told them I was not superstitious; I may win the race with the Francis motor. Who can tell?"

"When the war broke out I was a student in a theological school in North Carolina. I knew a great deal about motors and I enlisted in the branch of the army in which I thought I would be of the greatest use to the country. The reason I started to be a minister was that I felt it was my calling. I will go back to the ministry when I am discharged from the service."

(Full story of flight on last page.)

Counsel Confirms Duke Divorce Suit

Attentions to Actress Believed Cause of Action by Former Miss Biddle

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The divorce of Cordelia Biddle Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Duke, is being obtained by the divorcee from Angier Buchanan Duke, son of Benjamin N. Duke, the millionaire tobacco trust head, of New York, "will soon be granted," according to the information obtained yesterday from John C. Bell, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who is Mrs. Duke's attorney.

This is the first statement given out since the rumor that Mrs. Duke had separated from her husband. Since that time Mrs. Duke has lived most of the time with her parents here, following in obtaining the divorce could not be learned. There has been no court action, and it is believed some agreement has been reached.

At the time of separation it was asserted the trouble arose over Mrs. Duke's alleged attentions to an actress. The couple married on April 28, 1915, at Somerville, N. J., the country home of the Dukes. They have two children, Mrs. Duke married at the age of eighteen. Shortly thereafter her brother, A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., married Miss Mary Duke, a sister of Angier B. Duke.

Foes Admit Treaty Can't Be Amended

Both Senate Factions Agree Reservations Are Virtually Certain and Compromise Suggested

Fall's Proposed Changes Defeated

"Irreconcilables" Bitter and Feel Fight Was Lost by "Pussyfooting"

By Carter Field
New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Ratification of the peace treaty without textual amendments was conceded to-day to be certain. As a result of dropping the fight, even for the Johnson amendment, which would give the United States an equal vote with the British Empire in the league of nations assembly, speeding up of action on the treaty is expected.

The last two of the Fall amendments, dealing with the reparations commission, were voted down without a roll-call, the failure to demand a record vote showing the advocates of amendments realized their defeat.

The only speeches made on the amendments were by Senator Fall and Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota. Senator Kellogg argued that reservations would serve the purpose intended to be achieved by the amendments.

Amendment Vote Wednesday

There remain to be voted on, of the committee amendments, only those of Senators Johnson and Moses, equalizing the vote in the league assembly. While no formal agreement was made, there is an informal understanding that a vote will be reached on these few amendments by Wednesday.

Reservations, it is considered sure, will be adopted. This is admitted privately, even by the staunchest Administration Senators. The only thing that is determined is the strength of the discussion of the treaty will in reality be a fight on the part of the Administration side to force the reservations to make these qualifications as mild as possible.

The intense bitterness felt by the "irreconcilable" group of Senators was apparent to-day. These Senators feel that their fight has been thrown away by "pussyfooting." They are especially indignant at the refusal of some of the "mild reservationists" to come out for the Johnson amendment.

"It was a great loss for Japan yesterday when the Shantung amendment was defeated," commented Senator Hiram Johnson to-day, "and there will be a great victory for England next Wednesday when the amendment giving us as many votes as England is defeated."

Sympathizer Is Facetious

"Is there any truth in the report that some one is going to move a reconsideration of the vote by which we rejected the Johnson amendment?" asked one of his sympathizers.

"I am surprised at you, speaking of the Declaration of Independence," retorted Senator Johnson. "Don't you know anything about the new order of the world? Next thing you will be talking about the Constitution of the United States."

Senator Hale of Maine, who started the collapse of the Johnson amendment by his speech yesterday declaring he would not vote for it, today served notice on Administration Leader Hitchcock that he intended to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the treaty was rejected.

"I see that the Senator from Nebraska has taken his seat in the course of the debate to-day," I was much interested this morning in the position taken by the Senator, but I am very much pleased to hear him say that in all probability the peace treaty is going to be ratified. That indicates clearly to me that the Senator and his followers are prepared to accept strong pro-American reservations, without which the treaty never can and never should be ratified."

Hitchcock Won't Discuss It

"That may be a very interesting subject for debate," replied Senator Hitchcock, "but this is not the proper time to discuss that matters to which the Senator refers. I believe in crossing a bridge when we get to it. I think when we get to that bridge we will cross it, and I believe that when we get to it the only question remaining for the Senate to decide will be whether we are going to ratify the treaty with reservations that we get together with Senators who are in favor of ratifying the treaty without reservations."

He said that it is not possible for reservation Senators alone to ratify the treaty. It may be quite impossible for Senators who are opposed to the treaty to ratify the treaty. But I am very sure that Senators who are in favor of ratifying the treaty with reservations cannot possibly be in a position to ratify the treaty unless they are determined to defeat the treaty under all circumstances. The only possible combination is the one I have stated."

Warren Favors Equal Vote

This is the most definite statement Senator Hitchcock has made on the floor about his idea of holding the Senate in deadlock on the treaty until the reservationists will make sufficient concessions in the strength of their reservations to satisfy the Administration side. The statement added very materially to the bitterness of the "irreconcilables."

In his first public comment on the treaty, Senator Warren, of Wyoming, chairman of the Appropriations Committee and father-in-law of General Pershing, vigorously favored the Johnson amendment.

Wage Increase Granted

The National Adjustment Commission announced yesterday that it had awarded the bulk stellers, known officially as steamship cattle and horse fitters, and grain scalars, an increase of ten cents an hour in wages. They formerly received eighty cents an hour. They wanted \$10 a day for an eight-hour day.

The cost of 1,000 steamship clerks also was heard. These men have been working on a sliding wage scale that has never been stabilized. They want

Effort to Prevent Coal Strike Fails; U. S., With Soldiers' Aid, Threatens To Replace Striking Longshoremen

Shipping Board, Stirred by Violation of Agreement, Takes a Defiant Attitude

Says Conditions Must Be Ended

Points to "Appalling Economic Waste" and Great Inconvenience of the Public

Despite assertions of union officials that the longshoremen's strike was practically over and that a majority of the strikers had voted to return to work, the situation in the harbor has become so acute that it has forced the authorities at Washington into action.

The United States Shipping Board yesterday issued a statement in effect warning the longshoremen that steps are being considered to operate Shipping Board vessels without them. It was understood that troops would be employed to handle the ships in port, as in the case of transports, and to guard such longshoremen as are willing to work at the rate awarded by the National Adjustment Commission.

Shipping Board Aroused

The Shipping Board's statement reads:

"The delay on the part of the longshoremen on the Atlantic coast in abandoning their unauthorized strike in violation of their agreement to abide by the awards of the National Adjustment Commission makes it necessary for the United States Shipping Board to give immediate consideration to the working of the ships under its control."

"This delay is resulting in great inconvenience to the public, in a serious interruption in the operation of the merchant marine and in an appalling economic waste. This is a condition that cannot be permitted to continue, and a remedy must be found at once to maintain these awards and carry on the business of the country."

While no officials of the division of operations have yet received any explicit instructions on the matter, Major E. Ormonde Power, in charge of labor supply at the Port of Embarkation in Hoboken, said yesterday that the army heads stood ready to protect, feed and provide sleeping quarters if necessary for any of the longshoremen who are willing to resume work on the government transports. So far none of the men have come back and the government ships are still being handled by soldiers and sailors.

Shipowners Want Troops

Independent shipowners declared that as soon as they have established that the majority of the longshoremen really want to return to work they will ask the government authorities to extend the contemplated protection to their lines. It was explained that the use of troops for this purpose would have to be sanctioned by the Secretary of War.

There are at present approximately 250 large cargo carriers lying idle in the port, 147 of which are Shipping Board vessels and thirty-two are property of the International Mercantile Marine. It was said on all sides that the preponderance of the pier men want to come back, but that they are being intimidated by a handful of radicals, who have been carrying on a guerrilla warfare with the locals that have voted to return to work.

T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, announced that the following locals had voted so far to go back: 874, 975, 1,017 (disputed), 908, 901, 856 (disputed), 868, 869, 868, 935, 937, 990. He said he had a combined membership of over 14,000, but he was convinced that the actual number of men who want to go back exceeds this by far.

Foresee Long Struggle

Local 791, the largest in the International, with a membership of 3,100 voted last night to remain on strike. The vote stood 708 against 188, making a total of 894 ballots cast. The decision of this body has been awaited by many of the smaller locals and its stand has invariably indicated the attitude of the body as a whole. Under the circumstances, shipping men predict a long drawn out struggle with a large number of the longshoremen and that the government will go ahead with its plans to handle the vessels in the port with troops.

When apprised of the action taken by Local 791, O'Connor said: "If every one of the 45 other locals in the port of New York voted to remain out on strike I would still refuse to endorse or support their action in any manner."

Aggressive steps were taken by the police to prevent any further violence among the strikers. Deadlines have been established for the return of the East River between Burling Slip and Maiden Lane, and the entire area patrolled in an effort to keep disturbances away from willing workers. Two men, William Chaffin, of 144 West 114th Street, and Carmelo Felle, of 272 Chrysler Street, both of Manhattan, were arrested in Brooklyn for interfering with other longshoremen and carrying concealed weapons.

Dr. Fowler, the Washington specialist who was called in when the protest condition developed, joined Dr. Grayson to-day in agreeing upon the wisdom of calling Dr. Young to examine the President.

Two-Hour Consultation

The Baltimore expert arrived at the White House at 2:30 p. m. and with Dr. Grayson, Fowler, Ruffin and Stitt, made a thorough examination of the President this afternoon. The consultation continued for more than two hours.

Dr. Grayson explained after the first bulletin was issued that the condition of the President was not alarming, but



New Specialist Is Summoned For President

Operation Is Discussed, but Held To Be Unnecessary; Glandular Trouble Shows Evidence of Abating

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Improvement in President Wilson's condition was announced at the White House to-night in a bulletin signed by five physicians, who examined the patient this afternoon.

Dr. Hugh H. Young, a specialist of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, was called in for consultation with Dr. Grayson, the President's personal physician, and Drs. Ruffin, Stitt and Fowler. They issued the following detailed statement at 10 o'clock:

"The President's present glandular swelling referred to in previous bulletins is definitely improved and is causing little discomfort, so that treatment has been simplified. The kidneys are functioning normally. The temperature, pulse and blood pressure remain normal. Grayson, Young, Ruffin, Stitt, Fowler."

Bulletin on Condition

A bulletin issued at 12:45 p. m. reads: "The President is feeling a comfortable night and is feeling well this morning. His temperature, pulse and respiration rates are normal. The prostate condition is not as satisfactory as yesterday and is checking general improvement of the past two weeks."

"GRAYSON, RUFFIN, STITT."

Earlier in the day it was intimated that an operation might be necessary to give the President relief. At the time the night bulletin was issued it was said an operation would not be necessary.

The decision to call in the Baltimore specialist was reached this morning when it was realized that a continuance of the prostate trouble might seriously affect the President.

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Dr. Young Declines to Reveal His Decision

Found President Much Better Than He Expected and in a Tranquil and Joking Mood

Major General Leonard Wood was greeted as the next Republican candidate for President last night when, fresh from the quelling of anarchy in Gary, he appeared at Carnegie Hall to address a Roosevelt memorial meeting. His appearance on the stage was the signal for an outburst of cheers which lasted for several minutes.

Later, when contributions were being solicited for the memorial fund, Joseph P. Day unfolded one of the first subscription banners turned in and read: "Here is \$100 for the Roosevelt fund. The giver expresses the hope that Leonard Wood will receive the Republican nomination for President of the United States."

Men and women all over the big auditorium jumped to their feet as Mr. Day finished reading. Cheers broke out and grew into a tremendous roar which lasted for five minutes before Mr. Day could quiet the audience and proceed with the reading of contributions.

Would Kill Red Flag

In his address General Wood had said that the red flag must be killed. "Like a rattlesnake."

"We have had events recently in this country which indicate the need of frank and direct action against those who talk treason," he said. "Those who speak for the red flag are dangerous enemies."

Dr. Young's decision was called by the Warren-Roosevelt Memorial Association to start the raising of a \$100,000 fund with which to perpetuate the birthplace of Colonel Roosevelt at 28 East Twentieth Street. Resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to issue a 2-cent coin "to bear the medallion of Theodore Roosevelt and the dates of his birth and death."

Opposed Autocracy of Labor

"Colonel Roosevelt believed that labor had the right to organize, but he did not believe that it had the right to drive out of the works those who did not see fit to organize," said General Wood. "He believed that he should turn our interest and our active sympathy into an investigation of the surroundings of labor; that we should do all we could to give them better hours, to see that they had not only a living wage, but a wage which would enable them to put aside something for the stormy day. He believed in making

Wood Greeted As Candidate For President

Cheered for Five Minutes at Roosevelt Memorial Meeting in Carnegie Hall; Would Kill Red Flag

Indication of a willingness on the part of the miners to carry out the existing contract, which former Fuel Administrator, Garfield Pittston, is said to have promised.

Rescinding of the strike order and continuation of work pending negotiations.

Understanding that the negotiations do not contemplate any reduction in hours of labor below the present standard of eight hours a day, six days a week.

Claims Contract Violation

On the heels of this, Brewster's statement, addressed to Secretary Wilson, sharply attacked collective bargaining.

"As pertinent to the questions involved," he wrote, "the operators deem it advisable to say that the coal operators have adhered to the principles and practices of collective bargaining for thirty-three years with the largest body of organized men in the United States, and it is our opinion that the coal operators have broken a law and that our contract has been abrogated by the miners' union in their call for a strike. No contract exists between the operators and the miners. The existing system of collective bargaining does not fix equal responsibility under the law upon the employer and the labor union."

His experience teaches us that no set of employees should agree to a system of collective bargaining which does not make both parties to the contract equally liable and responsible for the maintenance of the terms of such contract."

Finds Meeting Fruitless

Apparently feeling that a headway could be made in the matter, Secretary Wilson and Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, after suggesting a meeting of the fifty-four members of the miners and operators' associations, decided to call a meeting of the coal operators and the miners.

"I realize the difficulties to be overcome, and give full weight to the statement of the coal operators that certain assurances relative to carrying out of existing contracts, the rescinding of the strike order and the withdrawal of a demand for a shorter work day must be given by the representatives of the miners before negotiations can be renewed, and the statement of the miners that there must be a disposition to really negotiate on the part of the operators before any would be worth while for them to go into conference. I am sure, however, that there can be no objection on the part of either side to meet with the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of discussing with him all of the matters involved in the dispute."

Miners Not To Reconcile

Coming out of the meeting, Lewis said: "The position of the mine workers is unchanged. We have waived no de-

Secretary Wilson, After a Fruitless Conference, Calls Mine Scale Boards for Tuesday

Neither Side Will Budge an Inch

Miners Insist on Five-Day Week and Operators Complain of Broken Contracts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Falling after an all day conference to avert a strike of nearly half a million bituminous coal miners, called for the very eve of winter, Secretary of Labor Wilson to-night invited the miners and operators to send their full scale commitments to Washington next Tuesday, when another effort to bring about peace in the industry will be made.

Both sides accepted the invitation. This did not offer any great hope, however, for representatives of the operators stood firm in their determination not to negotiate any demand for a six-hour day, and not to deal with the unions unless the strike, set for November 1, was called off.

Thinks Conference Useless

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, whose word probably would swing the unions one way or the other, showed he was laboring under a strain when he left the three-cornered meeting.

He said he had told Secretary Wilson that his wage scale committee would be here Tuesday, but that it would be useless to reconvene the joint interstate wage conference "unless the operators changed their attitude," and indicated a willingness to frame another agreement.

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the coal operators of the central competitive coal fields, which embrace Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, after sitting through the day at a table with Secretary Wilson and Mr. Lewis, hurried away from the Secretary's office and refused to talk. He sent word to Mr. Wilson his scale committee would be on hand for the joint conference.

Wilson Urges Negotiation

At the outset Secretary Wilson, sitting between Lewis and Brewster, urged them to resume negotiations, and reconvene the joint wage conference, pointing out that he was making this effort by direction of the President's cabinet. Lewis indicated the grounds on which the miners would negotiate, and after a recess Brewster returned with an outline of the conditions under which the operators would do the same. These were:

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